

1825.400

products on a parity with offers for domestic end products, except that applicable duty (whether or not a duty free entry certificate may be issued) must be included in evaluating offers for Canadian end products.

(ii) The Assistant Administrator for Procurement has determined that for procurements subject to the Trade Agreements Act, it would be inconsistent with the public interest to apply the Buy American Act to U.S.-made end products that are substantially transformed in the United States.

[65 FR 10031, Feb. 25, 2000, as amended at 68 FR 11748, Mar. 12, 2003; 69 FR 21765, Apr. 22, 2004]

Subpart 1825.4—Trade Agreements

1825.400 Scope of subpart.

(b) The Buy American Act applies to all acquisitions of Japanese end products or services in excess of \$2,500.

[65 FR 10031, Feb. 25, 2000, as amended at 67 FR 50824, Aug. 6, 2002]

Subpart 1825.9—Customs and Duties

1825.901 Policy.

NASA has statutory authority to exempt certain articles from import duties, including articles that will be launched into space, spare parts for such articles, ground support equipment, and unique equipment used in connection with an international program or launch service agreement. This authority is fully described in 14 CFR part 1217.

Subpart 1825.11—Solicitation Provisions and Contract Clauses

1825.1101 Acquisition of supplies.

(c)(1) NASA has determined that the restrictions of the Buy American Act are not applicable to U.S.-made end products.

(e) The contracting officer must add paragraph (k) as set forth in 1852.225-8, Duty-Free Entry of Space Articles, in solicitations and contracts when the supplies that will be accorded duty-free

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entry are identifiable before award. Insert the supplies determined in accordance with FAR subpart 25.9 and 1825.903.

[65 FR 10031, Feb. 25, 2000, as amended at 68 FR 11748, Mar. 12, 2003]

1825.1103 Other provisions and clauses.

1825.1103-70 Export control.

(a) Background. (1) NASA contractors and subcontractors are subject to U.S. export control laws and regulations, including the International Traffic in Arms Regulations (ITAR), 22 CFR parts 120 through 130, and the Export Administration Regulations (EAR), 15 CFR parts 730 through 799. The contractor is responsible for obtaining the appropriate licenses or other approvals from the Department of State or the Department of Commerce when it exports hardware, technical data, or software, or provides technical assistance to a foreign destination or “foreign person”, as defined in 22 CFR 120.16, and there are no applicable or available exemptions/exceptions to the ITAR/EAR, respectively. A person who is lawfully admitted for permanent residence in the United States is not a “foreign person”. (See 22 CFR 120.16 and 15 CFR 734.2(b)(2)(ii))

(2) The exemption at 22 CFR 125.4(b)(3) of the ITAR provides that a contractor may export technical data without a license if the contract between the agency and the exporter provides for the export of the data. The clause at 1852.225-70, Alternate I, provides contractual authority for the exemption, but the exemption is available only after the contracting officer, or designated representative, provides written authorization or direction enabling its use. It is NASA policy that the exemption at 22 CFR 125.4(b)(3) may only be used when technical data (including software) is exchanged with a NASA foreign partner pursuant to the terms of an international agreement in furtherance of an international collaborative effort. The contracting officer must obtain the approval of the Center Export Administrator before granting the contractor the authority to use this exemption.